

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE.
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.
FALCONER & Co. are Agents for ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 49 and 51, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING.
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.
Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

MEE CHEUNG & CO.,

ART PHOTOGRAPHER, ICE HOUSE LANE.
SPECIALIST IN ENLARGING AND BROMIDE WORK.
Select Views of Hongkong and South China.
Special Department for Developing and Printing for Amateurs.
CAMERAS FOR HIRE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALED FOR COMFORT AND COUSINE.
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.
MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADAMIRALLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Tunnel, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in
Winter. Commanding magnificent view of Hongkong, the Harbour and adjacent
Islands for forty miles.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.
Terms: From \$5 per day. Manager: A. F. DAVIES, Manager.
Hongkong, February 8, 1908.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

QUEENS ROAD CENTRAL.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated and under entirely
New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, under the
supervision of an experienced French Chef.

PARTICULARS AND RATES on application to MANAGER.
L. GAMBAU, Proprietor. N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.
Hongkong, October 9, 1908.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.
SITUATED in the most central position. Large and airy Rooms. Hot and Cold
Water Baths. Gas and Electric Light. Cuisine entirely under European Super-
vision. Private Bar and Billiard Room. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner.
Terms moderate.
FREDERICK REICHMANN, Proprietor & Manager.
(late Manager of J. Lyons & Co. (Traders) leading Caterers in London and of the
Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo).
TELEPHONE No. 197. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT," Hongkong.
Hongkong, December 1, 1909.

WHITE ANTS.

AVENARIUS CARBOLINEUM

THE BEST

WOOD PRESERVATIVE.

30 YEARS' SUCCESS

THE ONLY EFFECTIVE AND

LASTING PROTECTION

AGAINST

WHITE ANTS.

GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER TESTIMONIALS.

SOLE AGENTS:

MELCHERS & CO.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.

PRINTERS

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPEC-
TURES, WINE LIST, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from,

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
6, Wyndham Street.

European Supervision

Moderate Prices.

Intimations.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI MUTABE, HOJO,
NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW
and KAMIMADARA Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIDAKE, MI-
YAO, and KIGIO-KOMATSU Coals.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Kobe, Osaka,
Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow.

For addresses for above: IWASAKI.
Codes:—A1, A30 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

YOKOHAMA: M. Asada, Esq.

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macondray &
Co.

For particulars, apply to
H. OISEI,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

**SARAWAK GOVERNMENT
COLLIERIES.**BROOKETON,
(N.W. COAST BORNEO).

BEING APPOINTED AGENTS for the
above Collieries, we beg to State that
they are now in a position to supply their
NEW DEEP SEAM COALS at LABUAN or
BROOKETON at reduced rates.

For particulars apply to
A. GARDNER, BROOKETON & CO.,
(Cable Add.: "Ores," Hongkong),
or
SARAWAK GOVT. AGENT,
(Cable Add.: "May," Labuan).
Hongkong, February 14, 1910.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

SPECIAL selected collection for this
climate
VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS
IN AIR-TIGHT CANS.

\$2.50, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.50
EACH.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.,

4, DUNDRELL STREET.

TELEPHONE 688.

Hongkong, May 30, 1910.

PATELL & CO.,

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

Hongkong and

Canton.

WING ON CO.,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED NEW SHIP-
MENTS OFDrapery, Grocery, Iron-
mongery, Crockery, Glass and

China Ware,

Furniture, Watches & Clocks.

The Cheapness and quality of
their Goods have no equal.

209-213, DES VIGUEUX ROAD

CENTRAL,

107, CONNAUGHT ROAD

CENTRAL,
(Transit pass the Door).

Telephone 189.

Hongkong, June 18, 1910.

TENCHING.

There is now, we believe, a law against
it, just as there is against pike-stealing,
littering, blacksmuggling and other sports
and pastimes for which we had much more
when we were boys; but in the days when
old John Oldham lived in the red-shatched
cottage down by the Cook Creek Mill no
one even dreamed that a time would come
when he would be useful for a man.

There was one thing, however, about
which old John himself was a long time
before he was able to get over. It was the
tenching. Time after time we saw him
row into the creek with a dozen or more
fine fish weighing from 1½ lbs. to 2½ lbs.
lying on the bottom-boards of his boat, but
he would not let them go. He would never
how he had caught them, but he would never
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Intimations.

**THE CRUSADE AGAINST
DYSENTERY.**

WISE WORDS BY A PHYSICIAN.

AMONG the pernicious diseases in-
cidental to life in the tropics dysentery
takes an important place. The reasons for
this are many and varied. It is, however,
unnecessary to enumerate them here. The
great fact which every resident in these
countries, and therefore, every possible
sufferer, has to keep prominently in mind
is how to avoid this dread complaint in the
first place, and, in the next, how to take
steps to cure it should he be unfortunate
enough to contract it.

Speaking broadly, no tropical disease is
more pernicious than dysentery, for it
undermines the health, depresses the
nervous system, reduces the tone and
vigour of the whole body, diminishes the
mental energy, and, generally, interferes
with the individual's physical power of
resistance against disease. The result is
that, unlike what happens in most other
diseases, one attack does not act as a pre-
ventive, but rather predisposes to another,
thus rendering the weakened system liable
to still further attacks, until the condition
of the sufferer is deplorable indeed, for he
may be attacked by many after-effects, like
abscess of the liver, dropsy, scurvy, and
nervous affections of various sorts.

Bad as all this is, the patient's case is
rendered still worse by consideration of the
fact that the general nutrition of the body
is lowered by life in hot climates, that the
digestive system is therefore depressed as
well as the vitality, so that he not only
starts heavily handicapped in favour of the
disease, but also heavily handicapped
against the conditions which make for
recovery.

In these respects dysentery may be said
to resemble typhoid fever, the one hand,
and malaria on the other, and the danger
of both is too well known to need more
than passing notice. As typhoid is due to
ulceration of the small intestine, so dysen-
tery is due to a similar condition of the
large or lower bowel, while malaria and
dysentery are believed to often have a
close relation, the former predisposing to
attacks of the latter.

The treatment of dysentery, like that of
typhoid, and, in great measure, that of
malaria, is admittedly one of diet. Milk,
the staple of food, was, until a compara-
tively short time ago, the chief anchor
of the physician. In the very acute stages
of the disease many doctors are, however,
opposed to its use, and many patients are
able to digest it, so that they grow
steadily worse.

Happily, science has discovered a food-
tonic which, as one physician has written,
"possesses virtues of a very high order,
and is practically a specific in the modern
treatment of dysentery. This is Santogen.
Its composition is well known, for it has
been widely stated to consist of 95% of
pure casein of milk, the substance to which
that food owes its nutritive value, in
chemical combination with a small amount
with 5% of Glycero-Phosphate of Sodium,
the chief vital constituent of the nervous
system. These two substances, in the com-
bination in which they exist in Santogen,
are so digestible that the preparation puts
no strain on the most delicate digestive
organs. All it is absorbed or assimilated
by the body, so that there is no residue to
irritate the ulcers which are formed in the
course of the disease and prohibit the
growth of solid food.

Santogen is, therefore, universally pro-
scribed even in the acute stages of the
severest cases, for it prevents deterioration
in nutrition, and maintains the patient's
power of resistance at a high level, there-
by giving him a better chance of recovering
quickly and without complications. More
than this, cases which get worse under
ordinary conditions rapidly improve when
Santogen is added to the diet. One of
the supreme values of Santogen is that it
is not limited to restoring the health
during or after dysentery. It is a valuable
preventive of the disease by strengthening
the system so that it can withstand ex-
posure to the infection.

Santogen can be obtained from all
chemists. To meet the special needs of
the dwellers in the tropics a booklet,
"How to keep well in Tropical Climates,"
has been written by a physician who has
practised for many years in such countries,
and it will be sent free to all who write for
it, mentioning the China Mail to Messrs
A. S. Watson and Co., Hongkong, who are
able to supply Santogen.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after
WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, the
SUPPLY OF WATER to the Rider-Main
District will be controlled by bringing the
Water-Mains into operation and that the
water will be TURNED ON to each Rider-
Main daily for two consecutive hours.
Information as to the hours of supply to
any particular property may be obtained
on application at the Office of the Water
Supply or to the Registrar General or at
the TONG WAH HOUSTEL.
W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, June 20, 1910.

**KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS.**

A purely
Vegetable
Sweetened
Bottle by
all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering the
only certain remedy for Intestinal or
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Prepared by THOMAS KEATING,
London, Eng.

**HONGKONG WATER POLO
ASSOCIATION.**ENTRIES for the ANNUAL SHIFLD
COMPETITION close on 28th June,
at 9.0 A.M.

Any Club, Regiment or Corps desiring
to enter must notify the Sec. c/o V.R.C.,
12, der-Maine into operation and that the
water will be TURNED ON to each Rider-
Main daily for two consecutive hours.
Information as to the hours of supply to
any particular property may be obtained
on application at the Office of the Water
Supply or to the Registrar General or at
the TONG WAH HOUSTEL.
W. CHATHAM,
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Public Works Department,
Hongkong, June 20, 1910.

Intimations.

PEARSON'S HYCOL

(Co-efficient 18/20)

The most POWERFUL DISINFECTANT in the WORLD. Guaranteed 18/20
TIMES more effective than pure Carbolic Acid under GOVERNMENT STANDARD
TEST on TYPHOID GERMS. Certificate of strength given to each buyer.
NON-POISONOUS and NON-IRRITANT to HUMAN and ANIMAL life.
NON-CORROSIVE.

ONE GALLON will make 400 GALLONS of Efficient Disinfectant.

PERFECT EMULSION IN WATER.

PRICE \$3.00... .. per 1 Gallon Drum.
13.50... .. per 5 Gallon Drum.
2.80... .. per 1 Gallon in Bulk.

PEARSON'S SAPONIFIED CRESOL

PRICES:

Co-efficient 10/11.95 per 1 gallon Drum.

5; \$1.75 per 1 gallon Drum.

Ask other manufacturers of fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal
Strength of their products (in relation to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the
Standard Test on Typhoid Germs and then compare the result with our
HYCOL—This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ killing properties
and at the true value of a Genuine Disinfecting Fluid.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA & JAPAN FOR
PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC CO., LD.

Hongkong, May 3, 1910.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**Dr. W. R. LAMB,**

AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN.

Specialist in Examining and Refracting the Eye and
Correcting Defective Vision.

KING EDWARD HOTEL ANNEX No. 21.

HAS the pleasure again of announcing to the Citizens of Hongkong that he has
opened a consulting room at the above address and will remain till JUNE 27th,
a short yet sufficient time to give those desiring his services the opportunity of consult-
ing him if they will make an appointment at their earliest convenience.

He is fully prepared to advise with the most modern instruments and apparatus for
thoroughly examining and refracting the Eyes according to the latest and most approved
methods as employed in the Metropolitan Eye Infirmary, and has the largest supply
and greatest variety of all desirable kinds and styles of mounting and lenses of the best
quality ever brought to Hongkong including several thousand different spherio cylindrical
and prismatic lenses specially ordered for the correction of astigmatism, and
other ocular defects which the common spherical lenses will not correct. Those having
eye trouble or defective vision, who suffer from eye-ache, head-ache, inflammation of the
eyes or lids or weakness of the ocular muscles, and those who are already using glasses
which, in most cases are not the kind required—would do well to avail themselves of the
exceptional opportunity and unsurpassed facilities which are offered now for examining
and refracting the eyes and procuring glasses of the right kind—an opportunity which
for completeness of apparatus and supply of lenses, thoroughness of examination, per-
fection of refraction which brings the vision up to the highest possible standard, and
perfectly satisfactory results, has never before been equalled in this Colony nor exalted
abroad as those who consult him are willing to attest. Being certificated in optics as
in medicine, with over 20 years professional experience, and having thousands of
references and testimonials from well-known and influential citizens of many countries
—including several British Colonies and Hongkong, which he visited in 1908, Dr. Lamb
can assure those in need of his services the most thorough reliable and satisfactory pro-
fessional work, and all glasses he supplies to patients are warranted to be correct.
Charges reasonable. Hours 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M.

Hongkong, May 25, 1910.

**Make no Mistake
about it!****WATSON'S****No. 10****SCOTCH
WHISKY**

best from Dundee. Demand it.

Agents for Hong-Kong: SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, June 25, 1909.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large Assortment of BLOUSES from
\$2.75.
Also SAILOR HATS from \$3.00.

NOTICE.

The Store is CLOSED during JUNE,
JULY & AUGUST, from 1 o'clock P.M.
and RE-OPENED at 3 o'clock till 8
o'clock P.M.

SATURDAYS, CLOSED 1 o'clock.

MADAME FLINT,

10, Des Vaux Road,

Opposite King Edward Hotel.

Hongkong, June 20, 1910.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
will be held in the Gymnasium of the
Club on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at
5.45 P.M. for the purpose of considering
and passing the Annual Reports and State-
ment of Accounts for 1909.

R. L. BRIDGER,

Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, June 21, 1910.

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD
WARE, MINOR HARDWARE, Wholesale
and Retail, Ironmongery, Pig Iron and
Foundry Castings, General Store,
keepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 30 and
37, HING LOK STREET, (2nd Street, West
of Central Market) Telephone No. 110.
Hongkong, December 4, 1909.

Go to WHITEAWAY'S

GO TO WHITEHAWK S

HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.	
BLEACHED DAMASK TABLING	TAPESTRY
	TABLE-

70 INCHES WIDE.
Prices \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 yard.
A Cheap Line in Small
Size
TIFFIN NAPKINS
SIZE ABOUT 15 INCHES SQUARE.

PRICE \$1.25 DOZEN.

TYPED GLASS CLOTHS

Red or Blue Borders.

Price **\$3.75** DOZEN.

SIZE 1 yd. square - /75 each

" 1 1/2 " " \$2.00 & \$3.00 "

" 2 " " \$3.00 & \$4.00 "

" 2 by 2 1/2 yards

PRICE **\$3.75, \$7.50 EACH.**

Checked Glass Cloth
Red Checks Width 24 ins.
Price **30 cts. Yrd.**

**TAPESTRY CUSHION
SQUARES.**
Two EXCEPTIONAL LINES.
Prices **55cts. \$1.00** Each.

THE HIGH HAND TOWELS

White Turkish Toweling
HEAVY WEIGHT VERY ABSORBENT.
Width 24 ins. Price 55 cts. Yard.

TURKISH HAND TOWELS
SELECTED VALUE IN
HAND TOWELS.
Price \$7.00 Dozen.

UNCLARACK TOWELS
BLEACHED TABLE

**STOUT QUALITY,
HALF BLEACHED.**
Price \$6.00 Dozen.

BATH MATS

THICK TURKISH BATH MATS
IN COLOURS.
PRICE **\$1.75** EACH.
VERY SPECIAL VALUE
WIDTH 54, 72, 90, 100 ins.
Prices 65ct, 85ct, \$1.00, \$1.35 yd.

WHITEAWAY; LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.	
Houk Kong, February 9, 1910.	
To Let	To Let.
TO LET.	TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TER-
RACE.
Apply to
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co. Ltd**
Hong kong, February 24, 1910. 254

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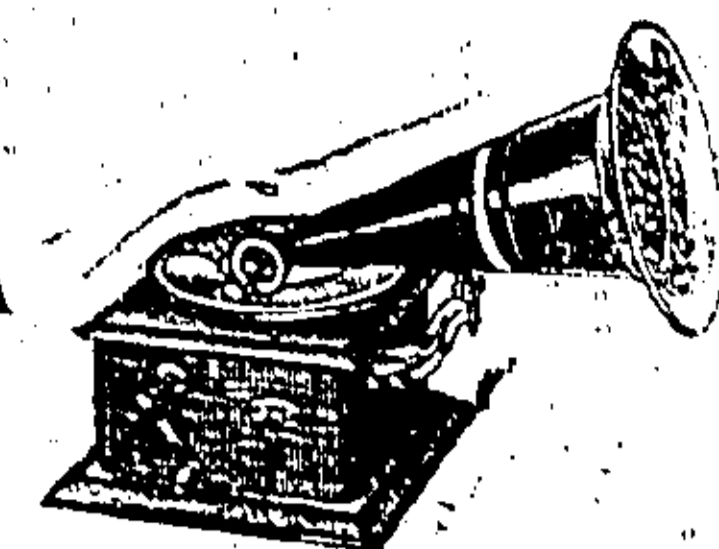
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HONGKONG, April 16, 1907.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Miscellaneous.

4.12 a.m.—Full Moon.

11.30 a.m.—Lecture by His Lordship the

Bishop in Peak Church.

Auction.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-

ture, at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's

Sale Rooms.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, June 24:—

Midsummer Day.

SATURDAY, June 25:—

Annual Tennis Match, Kowloon v. Hong-

kong, at Kowloon.

Opening of the Cornishan, Yacht Club's

new premises.

SUNDAY, June 26:—

9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao.

TUESDAY, June 28:—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-

ture, etc. at 14, Seymour Terrace.

6.45 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Recre-

ation Club in Gymnasium.

WEDNESDAY, June 29:—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-

ture at 8, Raffles Terrace, Kowloon.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1910

CLAN FIGHTS IN SOUTH CHINA.

When it is possible that an accurate his-

tory of clan fights in Kwangtung could

be written it would furnish an insight

into Chinese country life which would

be little short of a new revelation.

Sometimes as many as five or six

hundred men are engaged as

used to take part in some of the battles

of our Western civil wars. It is prob-

ably true that very seldom have as

many lives been sacrificed in any one

battle as in those of the West, because

the Chinese are hardly as fierce in their

resentfulness, and not so direct and

terrible in their mutual onslaughts, as

Western fighters. Still for all that the

comparison holds good. Chinese military

strategy, outside the ancient classics,

is immature and non-professional, and

the weapons employed even to-day are

often very crude. Moreover, the fighters

are fond of crouching in odd corners

and shooting from absurd distances, so

that they may ensure the safety of their

own skins; the consequence is that much

of the force exerted and the bullets shot

off are expended in vain. Still, as we

have said, a story of these civil wars—

for that is what they often amount to—

would afford much curious reading, and

the tragic and the comic would be

found inextricably mixed. Sometimes

days are devoted to the pursuit of

mutual revenge and hundreds of men

and women become eager to shoot their

fellow mortals—if they can do so with-

out being shot themselves. Moreover

it often happens that the affected area

is comparatively large, and as work is

at a standstill the evil effects are not

confined to the lives which are

sacrificed. The number of widows

and orphans left uncared for, except in

the somewhat precarious way which

obtains in China, by virtue of the clan

and family system, reaches a very large

total.

The officials have tried their hardest

to suppress this baneful national ten-

dency to fight out clan quarrels, and to a

great extent they have failed. They know

that they have failed. In some cases, prob-

ably in most, they let the bell-giants go

their own way till the fire burns out.

At other times when the quarrel bids fair

to spread beyond what is regarded as

legitimate dimensions, a large and im-

posing official demonstration is made,

but this seldom accomplishes much.

What usually happens then is that on

the approach of the official gunboats,

both parties drop, for the hour, their

animosities, or appear to do so out-

wardly, hiding their weapons, and as-

suming an air of innocence by attending

to regular business. Perhaps, indeed,

the feud will not rekindle for a little

space, but the embers remain, to be

again fanned into flame upon the

slightest provocation. In view of these

characteristics of the Southern Chinaman

it is interesting and suggestive to read

that the Provincial Judge of Canton

has come forward with a scheme to root

out what he considers to be a serious

cancer in the body politic. Dis-

tressed at the number of clan fights

brought to his notice, and the

inability of the officials to suppress

them under the present regime, he

suggests that in every county, or

county district, where one has been

fought, all clan lands and lands

associated with worship, be at once

forfeited to the Government. This is

but the first part of his suggestion.

His second idea is that these lands and

other property of a like nature be at

once sold and the proceeds de-

voted to the raising of funds for

educational institutions for the young

of the neighbourhood. In this way

the lands could be devoted to a better

use than at present, and further, as

time went on, the education imparted

would more and more prevent the

scholars from taking part in the hateful

habit of clan-fighting. Such is the

nature of the latest suggestion made to

the Viceroy.

The plan seems sound. There

is nothing that the Chinese, hold

to, more, tenaciously than land

and other forms of property which

are the common belongings of the

clan and have been handed down

to them by their ancestors. From

these ancestral holdings the people

draw revenue for much of their amuse-

ments, and for some of their religious

ritual. The dread of losing such a

source of income would indeed act

as a deterrent of no common order. But

then the question still remains, are

the officials able to carry out such

a proposal relentlessly, and without

fear, supposing it were accepted by

the Viceroy? Would not the storm

of opposition that would sweep

the countryside be more than the

officials could meet, and would they

not bend before it? We think that

in the present state of public tension it

would need great care and more force

than appears to be at present at the

beck of the mandarins to guarantee that

they could carry out this suggestion

without fear of the consequences. Then

there is the second uncertainty, as to

whether the Viceroy, knowing all the

facts of the case, and the unrest that

would follow the application of such

an idea, could be induced to accept it as

part of the government programme.

The late Viceroy Seng was fully

alive to the condition of affairs and

made several new laws to prevent the

importation of firearms, as much to

hinder civil strife and clan fights as

to prevent malcontents against the

Government from securing arms. But

apparently the efforts made have been un-

availing, for, as one report says, recently

the fighting throughout the province

has become much more serious and

those participating more numerous.

The embargo upon weapons has

evidently not succeeded in its object.

Have the present local government

sufficient backbone and mental energy

to accept then such a novel idea as

that outlined above? If they could do

so, there is little doubt that a very

serious blow would be aimed at the

present lawlessness. Besides, the

gentry who very often, as things are

to-day, participate in the fray indirectly

and fan the flames, would, in view

of the loss of their acres, also

bring all the weight of their in-

fluence into the other scale, and this

would, at once, make the task much

more easy of accomplishment. Per-

sonally we see very little hope of

anything of the kind occurring.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Times states that a race of Negro

pygmies has been discovered in Dutch

New Guinea.

Oberammergau, where the decennial

Passion Play is proceeding, owing to cloud-

bursts is isolated, and numbers of British

and American visitors are flood bound.

Residents, especially those who go in

for moonlight picnics, will be interested

to learn that the moon will be full at twelve

minutes past four to-morrow morning.

The Canton Viceroy has received a

despatch ordering him to hand over the

collecting of the much disliked salt tax to a

special Weiyeun, instead of to a monopoly.

The taxes are to be increased about thirty

per cent and much grumbling naturally has

ensued.

A sad fatality occurred on May 27,

while the employees of the United Service

Club, in the Haymarket, London, were

engaged in fire escape drill. During the

drill, a girl was sliding from an upper

storey window to the ground through a

canvas chute which suddenly split, and

the girl, falling to the pavement, was

instantly killed.

A proposal, in which the Lieutenant-

Governor of Bengal is interesting himself,

is about to raise twelve lakhs for a memorial

to the late King-Emperor which is to include

a statue of his Majesty, the construction of

a boarding house for the Medical College,

and the extension of Mayo Hospital. A

desire has been also expressed to include

the improvement of technical education.

Nawab Fatah Ali Khan Kazilbah has

given ten thousand rupees towards the

memorial fund.

During May the Singapore death rate

reached the comparatively high figure of

47.98, there being over three hundred deaths

due to fever of one sort or another, although

only seven fatal cases of typhoid. There

were 38 cholera deaths, four plague deaths,

and 21 small-pox deaths. Beri-beri

accounted for 72 deaths and phthisis for

106. Pneumonia accounted for 87 deaths

and bronchitis for 56. The greatest

number of deaths was of persons between

the ages of 25 and 35. Three Europeans

died, thirteen Eurasians, whilst of the

total of 1,137 deaths 837 were Chinese.

The necessity for a National Eugenic

Survey of School Children is being

strenuously urged by the Eugenic Educa-

tion Society. Under present conditions,

says the Society, we are giving a free pass

to the most fertile whether of good or bad

stock. The situation is accentuated by the

constant emigration of a vigorous, if not

a more vigorous, class, to other shores

where virile stocks of British descent are

making unconscious experiments for future

eugenicists to study and unravel. If a

national eugenic survey of school children

were carried out we should know exactly

where we were. After the stocktaking had

been finished, reformers and statesmen

would be in a position, on mature thought,

to suggest a remedy, thus enabling the

British race to remain a virile and capable

people.

The place of consumption in modern

fiction is commented upon by the British

Medical Journal, which calls attention to

the fact that the French novelist, Marcelle

Tinayre, has maintained that the disease

has lost all the poetry with which senti-

mentalists used to invest it. The romance

of consumption was spoiled when men of

science demonstrated the action of a

microbe where people before had seen an

elegant wasting, a poetical

SANITARY BOARD.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided over a meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday afternoon when there were present: Hon. Mr. W. Chubb, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Colonel Sir Joseph Fyfe, P.M.O., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. Sheldon Hooper, Dr. G. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Ng Hon Tze, Mr. Lun Chu Pak, Dr. F. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. W. Pearce, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. W. Bowen-Randall, Secretary.

MARKET ALTERATIONS.

A minute was submitted by the head of the Sanitary Department relative to converting the Des Vaux Road market into a store for dust and water carts. It is proposed that the Des Vaux Road Market (temporarily the Western Market) should be closed as a market as soon as possible and converted into a store for the dust and water carts of the Central District, numbering 15 in all. These at present were kept in the streets, and exposed to sun and rain and petty larcenies, the brass portions of the water carts receiving particular attention. The market was pronounced a nuisance, and a retail market by the Registrar-General in 1907, and since then it had been retained as a store for poultry and vegetables. It brought in £1,532 per annum. This rent would be lost, but would be more than recovered by the rent obtained from the new fruit market south of the old harbour office, which would be opened in July. The revenue of the new market would be, roughly, \$2,400 per annum. The only serious question arising from the closing of the market was the provision of new stores or stalls for the poultrymen. It was proposed to convert the space occupied by the main north gate of the new Western Market into two stalls which would be available for rejected poultry dealers. The pork stalls could be provided for in the Central Market, but the positions would probably not be accepted as they were not good.

Mr. Hooper minuted—Let some of the present stalls used for chandlery in the Central Market be offered to the rejected poultry dealers.

Hon. Mr. Brown—I agree with the proposals.

The President said his proposal was, instead of polling down the building at present used as a market, to convert it into a cart shed. The place was opened in 1905 so as to relieve the congestion at the old Western Market, and it was kept open until the new market was finished in 1907. As a fact, this place had never been a success, and the Registrar-General, who had charge of the market at that time, agreed that it was a failure. Before the market could be used for the purpose to which the President wanted to put it, a much needed store, he wished members to record their votes that the place was no longer required as a market. Just outside the Dairy Farm near St. Paul's College, there were fifteen or sixteen carts exposed to wind, rain or sun, and the cost of repairs to them was very great. He wanted to house all those carts in the Des Vaux Road market. In the East provision would be made by taking over the old No. 1 Police Station stables, which, at the end of this month, would be converted into billock stables and a store for the Sanitary Board carts.

Mr. Hooper quite approved of the market being used for the purpose suggested. The only point now, he thought, that they would be turning out people who carried on business there. The President had just stated that room could be found for them in the Central Market, but he (the speaker) did not know there were any vacant stalls there.

The President said the biggest man in the Des Vaux Road market, who had something like ten stalls, was to be removed into the stall about which a petition had been forwarded to the Board. The remaining men would be removed into the New Western Market.

Mr. Hooper—Do I understand that those who will be ejected by the conversion of this market into a store will be provided for?

The President—Yes. The proposal that the market be closed and converted into a store for dust and water carts was agreed to.

The President then proposed that the north gate of the new Western Market be closed and converted into two poultry stalls.

Mr. Hooper—That is the one on Connaught Road?

The President—Yes.

Mr. Hooper—That is one of the main entrances. Do you think it is advisable with all the stuff coming in from the Prays?

The President—It is never used. There is a money-changer there, and usually a coolie or two sleeping, and a few more gambling round the corner.

Mr. Hooper—With the permission of the Board?

The President—With the permission of the police, I presume.

Mr. Hooper—Very wicked!

The President—We will have still two entrances on the Connaught Road side, so there will be absolutely no block.

Mr. Lun Chu Pak second the motion, which was agreed to.

THE NEW KOWLOON MARKET.

A plan of the proposed classification of stalls for the new Kowloon Market was submitted.

The Registrar-General minuted with reference to the arrangement of the stalls and asked, What European and Chinese population is the market intended to serve?

Hon. Mr. Hewett—I presume that once the market is opened, hawkers will be prevented from selling within a certain distance of it?

The President—The market is intended to serve the European and Chinese population at Tsimshatsui.

The Registrar-General—Yes, but what size is it?

The President—I don't know; that is more a matter for the officer in charge of statistics.

HON. MR. HEWETT.—THE EUROPEAN POPULATION.

The Vice-President—I should imagine the European population preponderates there.

Hon. Mr. Hewett suggested that the original scheme should be carried out, and if necessary it could be modified later. This was agreed to.

KOWLOON DOCK COMPLAINT.

Correspondence was submitted relative to a public latrine in Gullies Avenue, Kowloon.

Mr. Hooper minuted—I am sorry to notice that the A.M.U.B. of Kowloon says that the latrine is a public nuisance, and it is not a public nuisance.

The Registrar-General—Which was the first: the latrine or the dock residences?

The President stated that this correspondence emanated from the manager of the Dock Company, who pointed out that this latrine in the neighbourhood of the dock was a public nuisance, and it was a nuisance to the residents, as the smell with certain prevailing winds was very offensive. By-law 7 was not exactly a dead letter. He did not remember ever having seen it in use in Kowloon, but it was not dead on this side. In reply to the Registrar-General's minutes he had to say that the dock residences were there before the latrine was built, and when objections were called for the Dock residents objected to the latrine, as also did the Land Investment Company.

Mr. Hooper said his attention had been called to this latrine by the Dock Co. He did not know they had written to the Board, therefore he sent in a communication to the President asking him to make a report. He thought it advisable to go to see the place for himself, and at 5.30 one afternoon he went over, and went on the premises nearest the latrine, which were all occupied by dock employees. The latrine was so bad from the house of the secretary of the Dock Company that it was almost unbearable to remain on the verandah, and there were 54 first class built European houses along that terrace, and they were all exposed to this nuisance. He would say it was a nuisance that was a menace to health, and would come within the purview of the Public Health Ordinance. It certainly was a nuisance to the extent that it did not convey disease it increased the malady of a person who was in ill-health. It was not an uncommon thing for two or three dock employees to be laid up, and from the symptoms it appeared that the illness was caused by the offensive latrine in the immediate neighbourhood. In 1902 the Government, before putting that latrine there, took the usual course of advertising in the press. The public had had an opportunity of entering any protest against it, and a protest was sent to the Government in which it was set forth that the proposed latrine would be detrimental to the value of property in the vicinity and prejudicial to the health of the large number of Europeans at the Dock Company. That protest was sent in in 1902, and this latrine had been more or less offensive all the time. Speaking for the Land Investment Company, he might say that they had no objection to the latrine, but he did not make any complaint on that account, although on making inquiries he found out that people would not live in that locality on account of the latrine. He based his remarks, however, solely on the nuisance that this was, to the Dock Company. If it was so offensive at 5.30 in the afternoon, members could imagine what it was like on a hot summer's night when residents had their windows open and the south-west monsoon wafted the offensive odour into their rooms. Although it might be a matter of some little expense to remove that latrine, he thought it was a justifiable expense considering that it was a nuisance that was a menace to health. He was ready to propose that the Government should be asked to remove it to another district, but he thought that small committees should be first appointed to visit the place and report.

Hon. Mr. Hewett said that anybody who owned property close to where the Government had put a latrine objected to its erection, and went on objecting until they got it removed. He had mentioned to the Board before, and he did not think there would be any objection to his mentioning it again, that on going through Billbird street at Manila he found there was only one latrine for 5,000 persons. He found all round that place, and there was not the slightest vestige of a smell, and he did not see any reason at all why any public latrine here should be a nuisance unless it was not properly managed.

The President stated that so far as his memory served him, the reply to the protest stated that if the owners of private property undertook to provide latrine accommodation on their premises the Government would not put a latrine on this site. He also had visited this latrine at 5.30 in the afternoon, and although his nose was probably as sensitive as anybody's present, he could smell absolutely nothing until he got inside, consequently it must have been simply a matter of the prevailing wind. Again, the unusual condition of the weather, prevailing this year might be taken into account before they considered the removing of the latrine.

The President, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Colonel Sir Joseph Fyfe were appointed a committee to visit the place and report on the state of affairs prevailing.

REUTERS TELEGRAM COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting was held on May 25th at the office, Old Jewry.

The Hon. Mark F. Napier, who presided, moved the adoption of the report, which the shareholders, he said, would doubtless regard as satisfactory, as the company were able to pay the usual dividend and to carry something to reserve. It had been represented to the board that they should when possible declare a larger dividend than 5 per cent; as had been previously pointed out, the news business was unremunerative, and it was therefore incumbent upon them to build up other sources of revenue, for which every addition to the working capital was of immense advantage. It was suggested at the last annual meeting that the board should gradually write down the item of goodwill. The directors were of opinion that it would not be wise to do so, as it would amount to an admission that the goodwill was no longer of the value in which it figured in the accounts. The directors, however, considered that the goodwill had appreciated, and that so long as substantial reserve was built up there was no necessity to write down that asset. A striking feature during the year had been the growing demand for pawns, more especially on the part of India and Australia, which found expression at the Imperial Press Conference last year. The report was adopted.

STRIKE OF RICKSHAW COOLIES.

Tarif Board Objected To.

Residents in the Colony on setting out for business this morning were greatly surprised to find that there was not a public rickshaw to be seen for hire. The usual stands were absolutely deserted and people had either to walk or take a tram, if chairs were not convenient.

It will be remembered that on June 1, by order of the Government, notice boards were affixed to the rickshaws acting out the true figures of the tariff. Great dissatisfaction was manifested thereat and some of the pullers went so far as to rub out the five cent fare for a period of a quarter of an hour, while others, more ingenious perhaps, painted a figure 1 before the 5, making it read 15 cents for a quarter of an hour. In various other ways dissatisfaction was shown. Not the ultimatum which was given to the owners late on Tuesday evening that the coolies intended going out on strike this morning came as a surprise to them.

Fortunately an attitude of passive resistance only had been maintained and no trouble is anticipated.

Conferences with the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Registrar-General, have been held during the day with a view to the settlement of the dispute but so far the coolies have not yet returned to work.

It is understood that the tariff boards were affixed to the rickshaws in consequence of the fact having been brought to the notice of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, that it would be of the utmost utility and convenience to visitors, the number of which is ever on the increase.

There is no objection to the amount of the fares, as most of the coolies carried similar boards previously, although it was not affixed to the rickshaw. It is only the attaching of it in a prominent position which is causing the trouble, the coolies, apparently not without reason for they have now tried it twenty days, thinking that they will lose a considerable amount of their daily earnings in that those who were wont to give a "cushaw" will now only pay the legal fare.

So far only the Hongkong rickshaw coolies have gone on strike, the attitude they have adopted in no way affecting those at Kowloon, but it is probable that when they become aware of the action of their brethren on this side of the harbour that the Kowloon men too will join in the protest.

REVIEW.

A Corner of Spain, by WALTER WOOD. London, George Bell and Sons.

Major Martin Hume, the well known authority on all things Spanish, contributes the introduction to this volume, while Mr. Frank H. Mason, R. B. A., contributes many beautiful pictures both in colour and in line—book lovers have therefore to hand something well worth the having. Since Borrow's day the north-western part of Spain, Galicia, has changed in many particulars. The towns have laid aside much of their medieval ways and the country side has become as peaceful as that of England at the present time. Perhaps with the introduction of the electric light, modern methods and the suppression of brigandage, much of the picturesque has been lost, but modern travellers will not seriously mind that we imagine. Much of the old still remains. The famous shrine at Santiago, of St. James of Compostella, which Chaucer's Wife of Bath visited twice, is still the centre of a huge pilgrimage every year, and its glories are by no means dulled, either by time or neglect. The land of the Gallegos possesses many charms for the observant tourist and we should not be surprised if more and more English travellers seek out its beauties in the coming years. Ever since the days of the Peninsula war English folk have been welcome in that part of Spain—more so than in Castile or on the Mediterranean slope where the Spaniard still greatly dislikes the stranger wandering in his land—and such books as Mr. Walter Wood has produced serve as an excellent introduction. Pleasantly written in the gossip style which prevents it from being a mere guide-book and yet keeps it from the opposite danger of a dry-as-dust record of a journey in a little known land, "A Corner of Spain" carries to the reader's mind the impression that it is a part of the earth most desirable to visit on the first possible occasion.

THE FUTURE OF THE TURF.

One of the most notable social results of King Edward's death is thus described in *Truth*:

"The King's death is an immense misfortune for the Turf. King Edward's death is very likely to prove the knell of the prosperity of Newmarket, and the so-called 'fashionable' meetings (including Ascot) will have most weighty reasons for lamenting his loss. Of late years it was the King on whom Newmarket principally depended. If his Majesty went down every house was occupied and the place was swarming with 'smart' people of various strata, but if he were absent, most of the houses were closed, and the attendance of the class whose presence is particularly desired was exceedingly limited. It would be impossible to find words in which to convey any adequate impression of the calamity which has befallen the Turf by the loss of the King. It is pretty well understood that that certain owners, who could very ill be spared, have only continued racing in consequence of his late Majesty's prominent connection with the Turf, and I suppose we shall hear of several important tournaments in the course of the next few months. It was predicted some years ago that the death of King Edward would be the beginning of the decline of the Turf in this country."

THE ANNOYING COUGH.

YOUR cough annoys you. Keep on hacking and tearing the delicate membranes if you want to be annoyed. But if you want relief, want to be cured, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by chemists and druggists.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BANDS ON MACAO STEAMERS.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.") Sir,—The thanks of the many who take the trip to Macao are due to the Secretary for providing us with such delightful music, placed, at last, where all the First Class passengers can enjoy it. But how about the second class folk? If the band were placed a trifle aft of the engines those who like to hear music would shift promptly to the spacious deck aft, and the 2nd class passengers would enjoy the band, too!—Yours truly,

2ND CLASS SOMETIMES.

NEEDLEWORK EXHIBITION AT SWATOW.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Swatow, June 20.

On Saturday the Chinese girls of the American Mission held an exhibition of needlework done during the session. They devote one afternoon each week to this special branch of the curriculum. The garments exhibited were very neatly executed and were a silent testimony to the training of the scholars. Nearly everything was sold almost immediately and the proceeds are to furnish new material and to assist the girl's missionary society, which is entirely Chinese. The girls themselves carry on the work and have now reached the interesting stage of sending missionaries to those of their brethren less favoured than they are themselves. All expenses in connection with the work is defrayed by the girls. Five have volunteered as missionaries, one of whom will shortly proceed to the island of Yanco.

During the day an exhibition of drill was given by the girls in the gymnasium class under Miss Adams.

RESCUED BY GIRL SCOUTS.

Save Lad from Drowning in River Wear.

Two girl scouts effected a splendid rescue in the River Wear at Finchale Abbey, near Sunderland, the other day. Fifty boy scouts from Sunderland and Hylton were carrying out manoeuvres in the grounds of the abbey. A number of the lads went bathing, one of whom suddenly fell over the edge of a ledge of rock into twelve feet of water. He could not swim and was in great danger. Fifteen girl scouts from Elswick had been assisting in the manoeuvres. One of them, about nineteen years of age, and another, about fourteen, plunged in the river, and together they pushed the endangered bather ashore in very quick time.

ANGLO-JAPANESE BANK.

The Anglo-Japanese Bank, which was started when the fine future created by the military successes of Japan in the Russian war was at its height, has not yet attained to the dignity of dividend paying. At the fourth annual meeting Sir Westby B. Percival, who presided, said that the net profit for the last year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, was £10,185, and adding the balance brought forward they had a total of £10,232, which they proposed should be carried forward. Although some shareholders who had expected a dividend might be inclined to dissent from this proposal, he felt that upon consideration they would recognize that the course proposed was the one best calculated to strengthen the bank and to conserve the true interests of the shareholders. During the year the company had established themselves in temporary premises at Tokyo, and had recently purchased a site in that city for the erection of permanent premises. When these were completed they would probably make Tokyo their head office in Japan, instead of Yokohama. The outlook for trade in Japan was distinctly better, and the exports for the current year would show a large increase over the previous one. The harvest had been abundant, and there were marked indications that the business depression, which had been so active for the last two years, was passing away; and with returning confidence the demand for money was beginning to increase and trade to improve. The ambition of Japan was to become the workshop of the East, and he trusted that that country would prosper and that the bank would prosper with it. The report was adopted.

A curious case in which a man was married without knowing it has been revealed in Paris. In 1900 Mlle. Renaud, assistant in a Paris shop, became acquainted with a young man who gave his name as Charlot, and the two were in due course married. A few days later the couple went to try their fortune in Indo-China, where they were very successful, but quarrels arose, and in the course of one of these M. Charlot declared that he had no right to that name and that he was not her husband but a deserter who had gone to the mairie with false papers. The poor woman then came to Paris to deposit a complaint against her pseudo-husband. The magistrate, in the course of his inquiry, discovered that the deserter's real name was Pindt, and that he had asked his first witness, whose real name is Charlot, to entrust to him the papers of identity of his brother. Mlle. Charlot therefore finds herself legally the wife of the brother of Pindt's first witness. The latter has fled.

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THE RECENT MUTINY IN CANTON.

At the close of the mutiny amongst the troops in Canton at the beginning of the year, when things had been quieted down a little, many soldiers were disbanded and sent to their homes. The Government, however, did not pass the matter over so quietly as was at first thought. As soon as things appeared normal, special spies were sent into the prefectures of Nanking, Shichuan, Shingning and Kotal to learn anything that could be deemed incriminating. These spies soon discovered what they thought was evidence of a close connection between the mutineers and the revolutionary movement and reported that emissaries had been sent from the "Southern Ocean"—by which is meant the Straits Settlements, and contiguous countries—in order to contaminate the southern army by distributing a good deal of anti-military literature. As a result of these reports the authorities arrested nine men, of whom some are quite conspicuous. According to Imperial order they were examined by the late Provincial Judge in person, but apparently nothing to warrant condemnation was forthcoming, and they were discharged. The Government have not allowed the matter to rest here, for the new judge has been ordered to be on the alert and further troops have been sent into the districts, apparently with the object of arresting officers. Secret telegrams are constantly passing between Peking and Canton, and it is obvious that the authorities at the capital are by no means satisfied with the condition of affairs in the South. The new provincial judge has received instructions that as soon as he takes over the duties of office, if persons are brought before him, he must carry out their examination with rigour.

THE QUEEN-MOTHER'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

We have received from Messrs Raphael Tuck and Sons a copy of the Message which Queen Alexandra addressed to the nation after the death of King Edward. It is reproduced in facsimile on thick cartridge paper, the letter being enclosed in a beautiful and striking border. This allegorical border, designed by Sir Edward J. Poynter, Bart., President of the Royal Academy, typifies the Message of a Nation. Above, on each side, is a winged figure drawing aside a curtain and displaying the touching Letter of the sorrowing Queen. On the left, the design represents Britannia mourning her loss. The Harp with the broken, withered neck of the rose suggest the saving of the thread of the Life which plays so important a part in the harmony of the Empire and the breaking off of its joys and activities. By Britannia's side stands the figure of Grief offering a cyprus wreath. Below them, two boys stand on Dolphins, holding the Trident, represent the Empire of the Sea. On the right is the winged figure of Fame descending to take the Trumpet, her well-known emblem, which a winged cherub holds up to her. By her side sits the Muse of History with a tablet ready to record to Posterity the noble achievements of the departed—a Reign of Peace, of Blessings and of kindly deeds. The two boys beneath, placing "a girde about the earth," suggest the advent of the coming Sovereign. The Letter is published at one shilling, one guinea, two guineas and three guineas, and the entire proceeds of the sale will be given to an institution selected by Her Majesty.

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